

There has never been a time when growth was so rapid as at present. There has never been a time when the need for a reliable remedy was so great as at present. There has never been a time when the need for a reliable remedy was so great as at present.

FERRY'S SEED ANNUAL

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TRUSTS AND MONOPOLIES.

Report of the Lexow Committee on Its Investigation—Its Recommendations—Synopsis of Bills Being Drafted by It for Remedy of Existing Evils of Monopoly by Big Corporations and Trusts.

Albany, N. Y., March 9.—The Lexow committee met this morning and the members affixed their signatures to the report of the trust investigating committee. The report is an unusually lengthy one, embracing thirty-eight type-written pages.

The testimony taken before the committee, the decision of other investigating committees and of the United States supreme court are commented upon at length, and much attention is devoted to the operation of factors' agreements. In brief, the report says: Trust agreements no longer form the basis of, or are they a constituent part of the aggregations of capital which are common to the operation of factors. In discussing this question of trusts, the committee finds that it is unnecessary that absolute monopoly exists in order that the operation of a trust may be secured. The committee divides combinations and trusts into three classes. First, are corporations which operate under public franchises; second, legal corporations, which are protected by patents and trade-marks, and third, those that depend wholly upon the use of capital and the monopolies exist, not naturally or by legal permission, but by reason of the control of competing companies and the product, in order that the greatest net result may be shown.

The committee does not agree that the trusts and monopolies complained of are a natural result of the progressive evolution of the times, and while it does not recognize all combinations of capital as being in the proper sense, it does recognize that unless the evils complained of against mammoth combinations of wealth, attempting to control the supply and price of products are checked it will be but a short time before the concentration of the operation of such combinations will tend to stifle competition and place the regulation of supply and price of product, as well as the business of the country, in the hands of a few.

Touching the question of over-capitalization of these modern combinations of wealth, the committee finds that this is one of the most serious evils which lead to the complaint against trusts, and being content to earn a fair return on the actual capital invested. They seek to wring increased profits out of the consumers by reason of an over-capitalization. The committee condemns the practice of domestic capital operating in this state under the incorporation of another state, and especially New Jersey. The committee succeeded in securing copies of the factors' agreements in use by all of the different corporations investigated, and that the operation of the system of monopoly which has overspread the country, and renders such combinations of wealth permanent, by making competition impossible.

It is obvious that, as the federal courts have placed so narrow a construction upon the limit of their authority, no relief touching the operation of factors' agreements can be expected from that quarter, except through the aid of a constitutional amendment. It seems to us that the operation of trusts and especially factors' agreements, can be satisfactorily reached only by the exercise of general legislative jurisdiction throughout the United States, and that any attempt to prevent the evil by local legislation will prove abortive, or, at least, insufficient. A review of the court's decision regarding factors' agreements leads the committee to the opinion that the constitutional freedom of contract may not be interfered with, and that they can be attacked only when it is shown that they attack the rights, constitutional liberty and the privileges of the people.

The committee recommends that the laws be amended so as to place a limitation upon the stock of corporations, especially as regards foreign corporations operating in this state, and that foreign corporations be brought under the jurisdiction of the laws of this state which are provided for the protection of creditors and shareholders of domestic corporations.

The committee recommends and is now preparing a bill carrying out these suggestions, and will make provision for the right of a citizen to begin a civil action and secure an injunction against any trust operating in this state in violation of any provisions of New York state laws. This is a method so drastic that it will be further considered by the committee before a bill is finally submitted.

An important difficulty seems to be that of securing the testimony necessary to a judicial ascertainment of a violation of any provisions of New York state laws by so-called trust or foreign corporations. The committee is preparing a bill which will empower the attorney general to investigate the operation of an alleged violation of law, which bill will empower the attorney general to examine witnesses under subpoena, to be issued on the attorney general's ex parte application to a justice of the supreme court. The examination of witnesses by the attorney general is to be conducted in the presence of a court of justice and the testimony is to be filed in the attorney general's office.

This law will give immunity from punishment to witnesses testifying on subpoena issued by the attorney general. The committee is not yet satisfied that it can frame a law restricting the operation of factors' agreements which will be constitutional.

Stop dragging yourself with quack nostrums or "cures." Get a well known pharmaceutical remedy that will do the work. Catarrh and Cold in the head will not cause suffering if Ely's Cream Balm is used. Druggists will supply 10c trial size or 50c full size. Write to ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y. City.

Rev. John R. B. of Great Falls, Mont., recommended Ely's Cream Balm to me. I can emphasize his statement. "It is a positive cure for catarrh as used as directed."—Rev. Francis W. Poole, Pastor Central Pres. Church, Helena, Mont.

THE CRISIS IN THE EAST.

FOREIGN TROOPS LANDED IN CRETE TO PROTECT MOSLEMS

The Mussulmans Besieged at Kandamo Rescued by These Soldiers and Escorted to Salino—Creteans Make Desperate Efforts to Fight the Refugees—London Bankers Say there Will be No War. Lord Salisbury's Speech on the Situation—Danger on the Grecian-Turkish Frontier.

Athens, March 10.—Advices received here from Crete this morning say that the siege of Kandamo has been raised and the foreign warships have landed detachments of marines with Maxim guns to insure the safety of the Moslems who were besieged.

Prince George, commanding the Greek fleet, has been ordered to leave Crete for the island of Skiathos, in the Grecian archipelago.

The government contemplates the formation of the foreign legion of troops, comprising persons other than Greeks, who desire to enter the military services of Greece.

Canea, March 10.—The Mussulmans who were besieged by the insurgents at Kandamo have arrived here on board an Italian warship. British and Italian transports with troops on board are lying off this place.

Cologne, March 10.—The Gazette publishes a special dispatch from Candia, Crete, under yesterday's date, which says that fighting between the forces of Bashi Bazouks and a band of insurgents has taken place before the gates of that town, in which the Bashi Bazouks lost sixty of their number killed and wounded. The fire continues and the exasperation on both sides increases. It is probable that the insurgents will set fire to the town if they are able to do so.

London, March 10.—The leading London bankers now express their belief that there will be no war in the east and a general feeling of confidence is returning.

Sir William Harcourt, the leader of the opposition in the house of commons, has altered the pessimistic tone of his utterances, and it is supposed that his change of front is due to his having learned that negotiations between England and France in regard to Egypt are being continued.

In the house of commons today Mr. G. N. Curzon, parliamentary secretary for foreign affairs, said in answer to a question by Sir William Harcourt, the leader of the opposition, that the government had not heard that Greece had made or was intending to make a reply supplementary to her answer to the ultimatum of the powers in regard to the Greek occupation of Crete, a cessation of which the powers demanded. Mr. Curzon read a telegram from the British consul at Candia, Sir Abillotti, announcing the relief from the position of great peril of 523 men, 1,047 women and children, 340 soldiers and 1,000 Mussulman refugees who had been besieged at Kandamo by Christian insurgents. The dispatch added that the rescued persons were embarking on board British ships at Salino, which place the consul said, was in danger of being attacked by Christians after the departure of the warships with the refugees.

Athens, March 10.—The Greek government has instructed its representatives abroad to protest against the expulsion of Greek subjects from Canea as an arbitrary violation on the part of the powers of international law. The position of the powers in regard to the Greek occupation of Crete, a cessation of which the powers demanded. Mr. Curzon read a telegram from the British consul at Candia, Sir Abillotti, announcing the relief from the position of great peril of 523 men, 1,047 women and children, 340 soldiers and 1,000 Mussulman refugees who had been besieged at Kandamo by Christian insurgents. The dispatch added that the rescued persons were embarking on board British ships at Salino, which place the consul said, was in danger of being attacked by Christians after the departure of the warships with the refugees.

Paris, March 10.—The Temps publishes the announcement that active negotiations have been opened with a view to the organization of a new regime in Crete, and intimates that the French government is especially concerned with the giving of a satisfactory reality to the scheme for autonomous administration of the affairs of the island.

London, March 10.—At the dinner of associates held at the Grosvenor, which was held this evening, Lord Salisbury delivered an address in which he referred briefly to the crisis which has been reached in the affairs of Greece over the Cretan question. His lordship said that he must remember that the British government could not be guided in their policy by personal sympathies or religious prejudices and sentiments. They were the trustees of a great nation's interests and obligations, and they were bound to maintain above everything else, if they manfully did their duty under the circumstances it would promote, as no other course of conduct could do, freedom and justice, and to all concerned peace, upon which all commerce, industry and well-being must depend.

London, January 10.—The Daily News tomorrow will publish a dispatch from Canea saying that the Mussulmans who associated themselves with the Christians, who have arrived at Canea were conveyed there on board the Italian transport Trinicia, and that another vessel is expected to arrive shortly with more refugees. The force which relieved the beleaguered inhabitants of the town, also assisted 122 soldiers who were besieged in the Spanio block house.

A dispatch also says that the arrival of the Trinicia with her load of refugees had created a deep impression in Canea. One of the chief boys said it is impossible to express the gratitude felt by the Moslems toward England.

The Daily News correspondent relates the story of the rescue of the beleaguered residents of Kandamo upon the authority of the officers of the Trinicia, the Turkish governor at Kandamo and others. His account says the utmost credit is due to Sir A. Billotio, the British consul at Canea, who managed the entire affair personally. When he heard the correspondent says, the besieged people could never have escaped. In the first instance, he went alone to Kandamo after conferring with the Cretan leaders, who expressed doubt of their ability to control their followers.

The place was surrounded by 7,000 Cretans, who kept up a continuous fusillade, which sometimes was replied to by a light fire from Billotio's position. The town and remains in the night fall, when, having become convinced of the absolute necessity of employing a force of Europeans to effect the release of the beleaguered ones, he returned to Salino, from which place he sent him to his return to Canea before dawn with a force of 250 British, 100 French, 100 Austrians, 150 Russians and 55 Italians, with four guns. This force was commanded by the captain of the British warship Rodney. Upon arriving at Kandamo the troops remained on the outskirts while the consul

entered the town to arrange for the sortie. Some delay occurred owing to a lack of beasts of burden. The Cretans had ceased their firing and consented that the Moslem soldiers should retain their arms, but when the latter emerged and a start was made for Salino a scene of the wildest confusion and one of great danger took place. The horde of Cretan insurgents surrounded the refugees and, wherever a gap occurred in the escort, would dash in and tear their weapons from the Bashi Bazouks and snatch the bundles which many of the women and children carried. It was with the utmost difficulty that the Moslems were prevented from firing on the insurgents and thus bringing about a horrible slaughter. During the confusion one girl was kidnapped by the Cretans.

The Daily Chronicle will publish tomorrow a dispatch from Athens saying that Greece has 50,000 troops on the frontier, and that the Turkish and Greek outposts are very close together in places. For instance, at Arta the Turks held one end of a bridge and the Greeks the other. A Greek general recently, while inspecting the frontier, accidentally entered Turkish territory and was captured by the Ottoman patrol, but was eventually rescued by his troops.

The situation on the frontier, it is said, is dangerous, but a little while will be required to set the country ablaze.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.
A Railroad's Rights as to Possession of the "Right of Way"—Rev. Dr. Marshall Returns to Raleigh Greatly Improved—Libel Suits Against Skinner and Kitchin—The Commission of T. H. Sutton as Judge.

THE LEASE INJUNCTION
OVERSHADOWS ALL OTHER MATTERS AT THE CAPITAL.
First Suit of the Kind Ever Brought—A Bad Move Politically—Flurry Over Who Shall Be Commissioner of Agriculture. New State Boards—Most Important of the Bills Which Died on House Calendar—The Bill to Preserve Dismemberment of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad Ratified.

Messengr Bureau, Park Hotel. Raleigh, N. C., March 10.

It was 1:05 o'clock this morning when the legislature adjourned sine die, after a most eventful session of sixty-two days.

Most of the talk today among the public men was about the injunction of Judge Simonton against interference with the lease of the North Carolina railway to the Southern. A very prominent jurist says that so far as he knows, it is the first time a governor has been enjoined from bringing suits in his own courts; that the people of North Carolina are jealous of the federal courts, this being particularly the case west of here; that he thinks this proceeding, for this reason ill-advised; that it will add immensely to the strength of the populist party in the state; that the governor will, if Simonton decides against him at Greensboro April 6th, certainly take the case to the United States supreme court, which will hardly confirm such a decision; that if Simonton sets aside the injunction it will be equivalent to saying the state courts can settle the matter.

The directors of the central hospital for the insane here are called to meet on the 18th inst.

There is, it seems, quite a little flurry as to who shall be the new commissioner of agriculture. The populist minority want M. Mewborne to get the place, but it may be that Senator Parker, of Randolph, will be the winner.

There were no less than fifteen factions in the legislature. The lease question has put parties all to pieces. It now threatens to continue this year. This is why the western republicans were so anxious to get it out of politics.

Governor Russell's friends laugh at the attempts made by many of the republican legislators to balk him in his purpose to have control of the various institutions. They fought him desperately, black and white, but in the end he has had his way.

The trustees of the agricultural and mechanical college meets on the 25th. A member of it says there is no purpose to make any changes in the faculty, but to make changes as to the officers and employees.

J. C. L. Harris is chairman of the new board of agriculture.

Mr. Mebane, state superintendent of public instructions, has just returned from a cruise to Washington to consult with the United States commissioner of education, Dr. Harris. The latter is invited to attend the meeting of the North Carolina Teachers' Association next summer.

No less than 400 bills died on the legislative calendar. Among the chief were these: To prevent habitual drunkenness. To prohibit the existence of trusts and combines. To establish a state reform school. To aid in the construction of a canal to connect the New River with the Cape Fear river.

To require compulsory attendance at public schools. To establish a true meridian in each county. To increase duties on pistols at each sale. A joint resolution of sympathy with Cuba. To print and distribute the sketches of North Carolina residents in the war. To protect public water supplies. To reduce the tonnage tax on commercial fertilizers from 25 to 20 cents per ton. To provide for holding farmers' institutes. To protect song and insect-eating birds. To protect wives against cruelty of husbands. To establish the rule of master and servant between municipal corporations and their employees. To forbid minors from entering and looting in barrooms. To make the wives of Confederate soldiers eligible to pension in New York. To amend the constitution by incorporating the election law as the fifteenth amendment and define what constitutes a political party. To allow court stenographers. To fix time of payment of mill taxes. To increase duties on pistols at each sale. To create a code commission. To incorporate the state veterinary association. To furnish arms and food to all Confederate soldiers. To allow mayors to perform the marriage ceremony. To allow deputy clerks of court to probate deeds.

Editor Ayer, of Senator Butler's paper, was asked today what he thought of the legislature and replied "Let the dead past bury its dead."

The negroes in this state seem to feel sure that John C. Dancy, of Salisbury, will get the place of registrar of the District of Columbia. James E. Boyd is being pressed for the position of first assistant postmaster general.

The total number of acts and resolutions of the legislature enacted was 776 of the former and 86 of the latter.

The bill to prevent the dismemberment of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railway in a sale was ratified Monday night.

Populists are declaring that their party will sweep the state in 1898 and that they will absorb thousands of republicans and democrats.

Cramps, Colic, Colds, Croup, Coughs, Tooth-ache,

Diarrhea, Dysentery, and all Bowel Complaints.

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Beware of imitations. Take none but the genuine "PAIN-KILLER." Sold everywhere.

25c. and 50c. bottles.

A Big Company Organized.
Norfolk, Va., March 9.—Judge Hancock has granted a charter to the Compania Exploradora Amazona Company, the purposes of which are to carry on a general export and import business between the United States and foreign countries, including the purchase, production and sale of crude, unmanufactured and manufactured rubber and all classes of produce and to hold, improve, sell and exchange state of other concession. The capital stock is to be from \$2,000,000 to \$10,000,000. The amount of real estate to be held is not to exceed 250,000 acres. The principal office of the company is to be in this city. The officers are: Edward T. Pettine, of Hackensack, N. J., president; Samuel B. Lawrence, of New York, vice president; John B. Summerfield, of Brooklyn, secretary and treasurer.

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WILMINGTON MARKETS.

COTTON REPORTS.

Wilmington, N. C., March 10. Receipts of cotton today—170 bales. Receipts corresponding day last year 119 bales.

This season's receipts to date—230,918 bales.

Receipts to same date last year—160,173 bales.

The quotations posted at 4 o'clock today at the exchange:

Cotton firm. Ordinary..... 4% Good middling..... 6% Low middling..... 7% Middling..... 7 1/2% Good middling..... 7 5/8% Prices same day last year 7 1/2%.

NAVAL STORES.
Spirits turpentine—Machine barrels at 27c; country barrels silver at 26 1/2c.

Rosin firm at \$1.45 and \$1.50. Tar firm at \$1.00. Crude turpentine nominal; hard \$1.30; soft \$1.80.

Prices same day last year—Spirits turpentine at 26 1/2c and 25 1/2c; rosin \$1.30 and \$1.35; tar 90c; crude turpentine \$1.30 and \$1.70.

Receipts same day last year—Spirits turpentine, 41 barrels rosin, 82 barrels tar, — barrels crude turpentine.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.
FINANCIAL.
New York, March 10.—Money on call easy at 1 1/2c per cent; last loan at 1 1/2c, and closing at 1 1/2c per cent. Prime commercial paper 3 per cent. Bar silver 65c. Sterling exchange easy, with actual business in bankers' bills at \$4.85 1/2 for sixty days, and \$4.87 1/2 for demand. Posted rates \$4.86 1/2 at 4.88. Commercial bills at \$4.84 1/2 at 4.85. U. S. State bonds 104. Railroad bonds easier. Silver at the board was lower.

Treasury balances: Coin, \$131,151,572; currency, \$63,134,478.

STOCKS AND BONDS.
Am Cotton 100..... 13 1/2c Am Sugar 100..... 11 1/2c Am Tobacco 100..... 7 1/2c Am Oil 100..... 10 1/2c Am Gas 100..... 10 1/2c Am Coal 100..... 10 1/2c Am Iron 100..... 10 1/2c Am Steel 100..... 10 1/2c Am Lumber 100..... 10 1/2c Am Flour 100..... 10 1/2c Am Wheat 100..... 10 1/2c Am Corn 100..... 10 1/2c Am Soybeans 100..... 10 1/2c Am Hops 100..... 10 1/2c Am Cotton 100..... 13 1/2c Am Sugar 100..... 11 1/2c Am Tobacco 100..... 7 1/2c Am Oil 100..... 10 1/2c Am Gas 100..... 10 1/2c Am Coal 100..... 10 1/2c Am Iron 100..... 10 1/2c Am Steel 100..... 10 1/2c Am Lumber 100..... 10 1/2c Am Flour 100..... 10 1/2c Am Wheat 100..... 10 1/2c Am Corn 100..... 10 1/2c Am Soybeans 100..... 10 1/2c Am Hops 100..... 10 1/2c

COTTON.
Liverpool, March 10.—12:30 p. m.—Cotton—demand fair; American middling 3 1/2-3 3/4; sales 10,000; American 9,300; speculation and exports 500; receipts 6,000; American 5,300. Futures opened quiet; demand moderate.

American middling, low middling clause: March, March and April, April and May, May and June 3 5/8-6 1/4; September and October 3 5/8-6 1/4; October and November 3 5/8-6 1/4. Futures quiet.

4 p. m.—American middling, low middling clause: March, March and April 3 5/8-6 1/4; April and May 3 5/8-6 1/4; May and June 3 5/8-6 1/4; July and August 3 5/8-6 1/4; September and October 3 5/8-6 1/4; October and November 3 5/8-6 1/4; November and December 3 5/8-6 1/4; January and February 3 5/8-6 1/4. Futures closed steady.

New York, March 10.—Cotton steady; the middling 7 1/2c; net receipts none; gross 912; exports to the continent 1,111; forwarded 296; sales 521, all spinners; stock 248,619.

Total today: Net receipts 13,895; exports to Great Britain 17,193; to France 21,178; to the continent 41,560.

Total since September 1st: Net receipts 6,035,481; exports to Great Britain 2,606,607; to France 685,846; to the continent 1,575,717; to the channel 5,841.

Cotton futures closed quiet and steady; sales 57,509 bales; March 6.35; April 6.39; May 7.03; June 7.07; July 7.11; August 7.12; September 6.84; October 6.74; November 6.76; December 6.80; January 6.85.

PORT RECEIPTS.
Galveston—Steady at 7 1/2-16c; net receipts 3,993.

Baltimore—Steady at 7c; net receipts 1,389.

Boston—Easy at 7 1/2c; net receipts 359; gross 1,183.

Philadelphia—Firm at 7c; net receipts 170.

San Francisco—Steady at 6 1/2-16c; net receipts 1,291.

New Orleans—Quiet at 7c; net receipts 5,845; gross 5,655.

Mobile—Quiet at 6 1/2c; net receipts 808; gross 1,244.

Memphis—Firm at 6 5/8-16c; net receipts 883.

Augusta—Steady at 7 1/2c; net receipts 1,850; gross 1,970.